

Later that forenoon I drove through the township of Brighton to the most convenient approach to the Bald Mountain cliffs, near Job's pond in the eastern part of Westmore. There I left the road and skirted the pond to the foot of the mountain. A scramble up steep slopes led to slides upon which sprawled *Astragalus Blakei* Eggleston. On reaching the top of the talus (where *Rhus Toxicodendron* L. was abundant) I found the line of cliffs very extensive, probably nearly as far outstretched as those of Mt. Pisgah, though not so lofty, and on the lower parts of the calcareous ledges and the upper and finer portions of the talus was able to gather, in embarrassingly rapid succession, *Cryptogramma Stelleri* (Gmel.) Prantl, *Woodsia glabella* R. Br., *Muhlenbergia racemosa* (Michx.) BSP., a *Calamagrostis* as yet undetermined but near *C. hyperborea* Lange, *Sphenopholis pallens* (Spreng.) Scribn., *Carex scirpoidea* Michx., *C. eburnea* Boott, *Clematis verticillaris* DC., *Draba arabisans* Michx., *Braya humilis* (C. A. Mey.) Robinson, var. *novae-angliae* (Rydb.) Fern., *Saxifraga oppositifolia* L., *Potentilla fruticosa* L., *Rubus odoratus* L., *Rosa blanda* Ait., *Celastrus scandens* L., *Apocynum cannabinum* L., *Asclepias syriaca* L., *Satureja vulgaris* (L.) Fritsch, *Campanula rotundifolia* L., *Lobelia Kalmii* L., *Eupatorium urticaefolium* Reichard, *Artemisia canadensis* Michx., and *Senecio Balsamitae* Muhl. Of most of these specimens have been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, and duplicates of many in that of Amherst College. Further search, especially at a different season, and an examination of the crests of the cliffs (which I did not investigate) might well yield yet others of the characteristic Willoughby rarities.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—So abundant is the newcomer from Europe, *Butomus umbellatus*, along the shores of the St. Lawrence near Montreal and elsewhere,¹ that I have been expecting to find scattered specimens of it on muddy shores in the northern part of Lake Champlain. Instead of this, however, my first discovery of this interesting plant was more than a hundred miles south of the Canadian border. Here I found it, August 11, 1929, well established and flourishing, on the South Bay of Lake Champlain, in Dresden, New

¹ C. H. Knowlton, RHODORA xxv, 220-221, 1923; Frère Marie-Victorin, Contributions du Laboratoire de Botanique de l'Université de Montréal, No. 13, 83-84, 1929.

York, near the bridge from Whitehall. It was associated here with such plants as *Potentilla Anserina*, *Proserpinaca palustris*, and a ripened sedge of the *Eleocharis palustris* group. As it is fruiting rather heavily in its new home it is more than likely to spread, especially along the marshy rice-meadows of southern Lake Champlain, and ought soon to be reported from Vermont.

This "Flowering Rush" has a large umbel of pink flowers, the three sepals and the three petals veined with darker color. It has six separate carpels, and has no placentae, the seeds being borne directly on the sides of the carpel in large numbers.—CLARENCE HINCKLEY KNOWLTON, Hingham, Massachusetts.

BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS IN THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN BASIN

W. C. MUENSCHER

WHILE crossing the temporary bridge over South Bay, an arm of the southern part of Lake Champlain, on August 16th, 1929, my attention was attracted by what from a distance appeared to be a large *Allium*-like plant growing in extensive areas of muddy flats and shallow water along both shores. Upon closer examination the plant proved to be the flowering rush, *Butomus umbellatus* L., of the family *Butomaceae* closely related to the *Alismaceae*. As far as I am aware, this species has been reported in North America only from Canada where it grows over extensive areas in marshes along the St. Lawrence River.

During the latter part of August, while I was engaged in a study of the aquatic vegetation of Lake Champlain as a part of the biological survey of the Lake Champlain watershed conducted by the New York State Conservation Department, I had an opportunity to observe that *Butomus* is very generally distributed in the marshes and shallow water bordering the southern part of Lake Champlain. It was not observed in the northern part of the lake. In Washington county, New York, *Butomus* was observed in the following localities: South Bay, very abundant on clay flats and in water up to one meter deep; Whitehall, along the border of a mill pond and along the Champlain canal from Whitehall northward for about ten miles to the Dresden Narrows in Lake Champlain. In Vermont *Butomus* was observed in Rutland county, along the shore of Lake Champlain northward to the Dresden Narrows, and in Addison county along the outlet of East Creek.